

## DO

- I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the divulgers. *King Charles.*
- Divul'sion. *n. f.* [*divul'sio*, Latin.] The act of plucking awry. Aristotle, in his Ethics, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the divul'sion of his testicles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
- To DIZEN. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted from *digbt*.] To dress; to deck; to rig out. A low word.
- Your ladyship lifts up the fath to be seen; For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*
- DIZZARD. *n. f.* [from *dizay*.] A blockhead; a fool. *Di'd.*
- DIZZINESS. *n. f.* [from *dizay*.] Giddiness; whirl in the head. Fixed ferociousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and cauleth an aching and *dizziness* in founder heads. *Glavro.*
- DIZZY. *adj.* [*dyz*, *dyz*, Saxon.]
1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.
 

All on a sudden miserable pain  
Surpriz'd thee, dim thine eyes, and dizzy swim  
In darkness. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 753.*
  2. Causing giddiness.
 

How fearful  
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!  
The crows and choughs that wing the midway air,  
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
  3. Giddy; thoughtless.
 

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain?  
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,  
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost? *Milton.*

To DIZZY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.
 

Not the dreadful spout,  
Which shipmen do the hurricane call,  
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear  
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword  
Falling on Diomedes. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.*
- To DO. *v. a.* *preter. did*; *part. pass. done*. [Saxon, Sax. *don*, Dut. *doen*.]
1. To practise or act any thing good or bad.
 

Thou hast *done* evil above all that were before thee. *1 Kings.*
  2. To perform; to achieve.
 

They help, who hurt to small;  
And he hath nothing *done*, that *deth* not all. *Daniel's C. War.*

Learn to live well, that thou mayst die so too;  
To live and die is all we have to do. *Denham.*

What is the reason a man's arm won't smile and frown,  
and do all the intellectual postures of the countenance? *Collier.*
  3. To execute; to discharge.
 

May one, that is a herald and a prince,  
Do a fair message to his kingly ears? *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Pindarus is come  
To do you salutation from his master. *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar.*
  4. To cause.
 

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye. *Spenser.*

Nought can quench mine inly flaming side,  
Nor sea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,  
Nothing but death can do me to respire. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
  5. To transact.
 

The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Acts xxvi. 26.*
  6. To produce any effect to another.
 

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he  
waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
  7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort, commonly in the form of a passionate interrogation.
 

Thou hast, Sebastian, *done* good feature shame. *Shakespeare.*

If there be any good thing to be done,  
That may to thee do ease, and grace to me,  
Speak to me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

'Tis true, I did so; nor was it in vain:  
She *did* me right, and satisfy'd my vengeance. *Reue.*

You *do* her too much honour: she hath neither sense nor taste, if she *do*—refuse you. *Swift.*
  8. To perform for the benefit of another.
 

What will ye *do* in the end thereof?  
I know what God will do for me. *Sa. xxi. 3.*

Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, shall then be accepted,  
and rewarded, as *done* to our Saviour himself. *Atterb. Sermon.*
  9. To exert; to put forth.
 

Do thy diligence, to come shortly unto me. *2 Tim. iv. 9.*
  10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing; to have business to deal.
 

No man, who hath to do with the king, will think himself  
safe, unless you be his good angel, and guide him. *Bacon.*

I have been deterred by an indisposition from having much  
to do with beams of so dangerous a nature. *Boyle.*

What had I to do with kings and courts?  
My humble lot had cast me far beneath them. *Reue.*
  11. To gain a point; to effect by influence.
 

It is much, that a jest with a sad brow will do with a fellow  
that never had the ache in his shoulders. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with

## DO

- divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not acknowledge it, could do nothing with him. *Bacon's H. VII.*
- To make any thing what it is not.
- Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;  
And whilst we breathe take him to do him dead. *Sh. H. VI.*
- To finish; to end.
- As for this mercy,  
Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,  
The battle *done*, and they within our powers,  
Shall never see his pardon. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- Go on to the reading of some part of the New Testament,  
not carelessly, or in haste, as if you had a mind to have *done*,  
but attentively, as to be able to give some account of what  
you have read. *Duppa.*
- Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was *done*,  
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run. *Dryden.*
- To conclude; to settle.
- When all is *done*, there is no man can serve his own interest  
better than by serving God. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
- To put.
- Why, Warwick, who should do the duke to death? *Shak.*
- The lord Aubrey Vere,  
Was *done* to death? *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*
- This phrase, *what is do with*, signifies how to bestow;  
what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ;  
which way to get rid of.
- Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it  
were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* them-  
selves, or how to enjoy themselves for one hour. *Tillotson.*
- To DO. *v. n.*
1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.
 

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear  
not the Lord, neither do they after the law and commandment  
which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. *2 Kings.*

As every prince should govern as he would desire to be gov-  
erned, for every subject ought to obey as he would desire to  
be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be  
done by. *Temple.*
  2. To make an end; to conclude.
 

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover  
something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but  
a confused notion of the place. *Spechtler, No. 47.*
  3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about; to  
desist from notice or practice.
 

No men would make use of disunited parties to destroy one  
body, unless they were sure to master them when they had  
*done* with them. *Stillington's Def. of Disc. on Rom. lxx.*

I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have answered some ob-  
jections. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

We have not yet *done with* assenting to propositions at first  
hearing, and understanding their terms. *Locke.*

Having *done with* such amusements, we give up what we  
cannot dispense. *Pope.*
  4. To face; to be with regard to sickness or health.
 

Good woman, how *do'st* thou?  
—The better that it pleases your good worship to ask. *Shak.*
  5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose.
 

Come, 'tis no matter; we shall do without him. *Addison.*

You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and  
parliaments since the conquest; and, if that won't *do*, chal-  
lenge the crown. *Collier on Duelling.*
  6. To DO is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word;  
as, *I shall come, but if I do not, go away*; that is, *if I come*  
*not*.
- Thus painters Cupid paint, thus poets *do*. *Sidney.*
- A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two. *Sidney.*
- If any thing in the world deserve our serious study and con-  
sideration, those principles of religion *do*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
- Take all things which relax the veins; for what *do* *do*,  
prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbuth.*
7. DO is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as,  
*help me, do; make haste, do*.
  8. To DO is put before verbs sometimes expletively; as, *I do*  
*love, or, I love; I did love, or, I loved*.
  9. The Turks do acknowledge God the father, creator of  
heaven and earth, being the first person in the Trinity, though  
they deny the rest.
 

This just reproach their virtue *do* excite;  
They stand, they join, they thicken to the fight. *Dryd. En.*

Expletives their feeble aid do join. *Pope.*
  10. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I do hate him, but will not wrong*  
*him*.
 

Perdition catch my foul  
But I do love thee; and when I love thee not,  
Chaos is come again. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

## DOC

- to. Sometimes by way of opposition; as, *I did love him, but scorn*  
*him now*.
- To DOAT. *v. n.* See To DOTE.
- DOCIBLE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Traactable; docile; easy  
to be taught.
- The Alpine feast of soft-thistles and brambles is commonly  
set before them, as all the food and entertainment of their  
tenderest and most *docile* age. *Milton.*
- DOCIBLENES. *n. f.* [from *docile*.] Teachableness; docility;  
readiness to learn.
- I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as  
also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general. *Walton's Angler.*
- DOCILE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.]
1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.
 

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught,  
and, being *docile* and tractable, are very useful. *Ellis's Voyage.*
  2. With to before the thing taught.
 

Soon *docile* to the secret acts of ill,  
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill. *Prior.*
- DOCILITY. *n. f.* [*docilitas*, French, from *docilis*, Lat.] Aptness  
to be taught; readiness to learn.
- All the perfection they allowed his understanding was apt-  
ness and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a  
possibility to be virtuous. *South's Sermons.*
- What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature  
for use? The *docility* of an elephant, and the inflexibility  
of a camel for travelling in deserts? *Grew's Cypn. Sac.*
- DOCK. *n. f.* [*botoca*, Saxon.]
- The cup of the flower consists of six leaves, three large,  
and red; the other three lesser, and green: in the middle of  
the cup are placed six stamens. The three outer small leaves  
of the cup fall away, when ripe; but the three inner large  
leaves join together, and form a triangular covering, in the  
middle of which are contained three shining cornered seeds.  
The species are seventeen, ten of which grow wild, several  
of them being used in medicine; and the fort called the orien-  
tal burdock, is said to be the true rhubarb. *Millar.*
- Nothing seems  
But hateful docks, rough thistles, keckles, burs,  
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
- My love for gentle Dermot faster grows  
Than you tall dock that rises to thy noie:  
Cut down the dock, 'twill sprout again; but know  
Love rooted out, again will never grow. *Swift.*
- DOCK. *n. f.* The stump of the tail, which remains after  
docking.
- The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bon-  
tius. The dock is about half an inch thick, and two inches  
broad, like an apothecary's spatula. *Grew's Museum.*
- DOCK. *n. f.* [As some imagine of *dogion*.] A place where water  
is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.  
There are docks for their galleys and men of war, most of  
them full; as well as work-houses for all land and naval pre-  
parations. *Addison on Italy.*
- To DOCK. *v. a.* [from dock, a tail.]
1. To cut off a tail.
  2. To cut any thing short.
 

One or two flood constant centry, who *docked* all favours  
handed down; and spread a huge invisible net between the  
prince and subject, through which nothing of value could  
pass. *Swift's Examiner, No. 19.*
  3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.
  4. To lay the ship in a dock.
- DOCKET. *n. f.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a  
larger writing.
- DOCTOR. *n. f.* [*doctor*, Latin.]
1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divi-  
nity, law, or physics. In some universities they have doctors  
of music. In its original import it means a man so well  
versed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.
  2. No woman had it, but a civil doctor.
  3. Who did refuse three thousand ducats of me,  
And begg'd the ring. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
  4. Then flood there up one in the council, a pharisee, named  
Gamaliel, a doctor of laws. *Acts v. 34.*
  5. A man skilled in any profession.
 

Then subtle *doctors* scriptures made their pride,  
Cassids, like cocks, struck out each other's eyes. *Denham.*

Each prodigy would vote his doctor best,  
With absolute exclusion to the rest. *Dryd. Hind and Panther.*
  6. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases.
 

By medicine life may be prolong'd, yet death  
Will seize the doctor too. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

How does your patient, doctor?  
—Not so sick, my lord,  
As he is trouble'd with thick coming fancies. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

Children will not take those medicines from the doctor's  
hand, which they will from a nurse or mother. *Gov. of Tongue.*

To 'potteries let the learn'd prescribe,  
That men may die without a double bribe:  
Let them, but under their superiors, kill,  
When doctors first have sign'd the bloody bill. *Dryden.*

## DOD

- He that can cure by recreation, and make pleasure the ves-  
icle of health, is a doctor at it in go d earnest. *Collier.*
- In truth, nine parts in ten of those who recovered, owed  
their lives to the strength of nature and a good constitution,  
while such a one happened to be the doctor. *Swift.*
- Any able or learned man.
- The simplest person, that can but apprehend and speak  
sense, is as much judge of it as the greatest doctor in the  
school. *Digby of Pedes.*
- To DOCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick; to cure;  
to treat with medicines. A low word.
- DOCTORAL. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Latin.] Relating to the degree  
of a doctor.
- DOCTORALLY. *adv.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor.
- The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and con-  
sider of his disease doctorally at their departure. *Hakewill.*
- DOCTORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor.
- From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president  
of the colleges, after he had received all the graces and degrees,  
the proctorship and the doctorship, that could be obtained  
there. *Clarendon.*
- DOCTRINAL. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]
1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.
 

The verse naturally affords us the doctrinal proposition,  
which shall be our subject. *South's Sermons.*

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture, can be said  
in doctrinals to deny Christ. *South's Sermons.*
  2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.
 

To this end the word of God no otherwise serveth, than  
only in the nature of a doctrinal instrument. *Hooker, b. v.*

What special property or quality is that, which, being no  
where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save  
souls, and leaveth all other doctrinal means besides destitute of  
vital efficacy. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and em-  
ploys the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing  
doctrinally concerning these points. *Ray on the Creation.*
- DOCTRINE. *n. f.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]
1. The principles or positions of any sect or master; that which  
is taught.
 

To make new articles of faith and doctrine, no man think-  
eth it lawful: new laws of government, what church or com-  
monwealth is there which maketh not either at one time or  
other? *Hooker, b. iii. f. 10.*

Ye are the sons of clergy, who bring all their doctrines  
fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine  
them. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

That great principle in natural philosophy is the doctrine of  
gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each  
other. *Watson's Improvement of the Mind.*
  2. The act of teaching.
 

He said unto them in his doctrine. *Mark iv. 2.*
- DOCUMENT. *n. f.* [*documentum*, Latin.]
1. Precept; instruction; direction.
 

It is a most necessary instruction and document for them,  
that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so  
it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributors. *Bacon.*

Learners should not be too much crouded with a heap or  
multitude of documents or ideas at one time. *Watts.*
  2. Precept in an ill sense; a precept insolently authoritative,  
magisterially dogmatical, solemnly tiding.
 

Gentle insinuations pierce, as oil is the most penetrating  
of all liquors; but in magisterial documents men think them-  
selves attacked, and stand upon their guard. *Govern. of Tongue.*

It is not unnecessary to digest the documents of cracking  
authors into several classes. *Harr. on Conjunctions.*
- DODDER. *n. f.* [*tauteron*, to shoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*]
- Dodder* is a singular plant: when it first shoots from the  
seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots  
of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed,  
soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away.  
From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the  
plant, entangling itself about them in a very complicated  
manner. It has no leaves, but consists of such capillaments or  
stalks, as are brownish with a cast of red, which run to great  
lengths. They have at certain distances tubercles, which fix  
them fast down to the plant, and by means of which they  
absorb the juices destined for its nourishment. The flowers  
stand in a kind of little round clusters on the stalks, are small,  
of a whitish or pale reddish colour, of the bell-fashioned kind,  
and deeply divided into four or five segments at the edges.  
The flower is succeeded by a roundish fruit with three or  
four ridges, that give it a trigonal or tetragonal form: this  
has only one cavity. The seeds are numerous: these fall upon  
the ground, and produce young plants. *Hill.*
- DO'DDERED. *adj.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder,  
covered with supererect plants.
- Near the hearth a lawrel grew,  
*Dodder'd* with age, whose boughs encompass round  
The household gods, and shade the holy ground. *Dryd. En.*
- The